

In today's Jordan Times...

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graduates' club: Page 3
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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"



Today's Weather

Table with weather forecast for Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, and Jordan Valley, including overnight and daytime high/low temperatures.

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AMMAN, TUESDAY AUGUST 18, 1981 — SHAWWAL 18, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

son expected 3-day visit

Aug. 17 (J.T.) — French Foreign Minister Michel Debré is expected to arrive in Amman on Aug. 28 for an official visit to Jordan.

wants U.S. aid

JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has urged the United States to persuade Syria to withdraw its anti-aircraft missiles from the Bekaa Valley in Lebanon.

Europe flights ed normal

ATLANTA, Aug. 17 (R) — European airlines resumed flights to Europe today despite a boycott by Portuguese air carriers.

falls sharply

ATLANTA, Aug. 17 (R) — The dollar fell sharply today in response to a report that the U.S. has become overvalued.

League urges cooperation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (R) — Arab League members today called for closer cooperation between Arab League members.

At Mu'ta University's first graduation exercises

King urges 'more efforts, patience and sacrifices'



King Hussein presents a ceremonial sword to the class valedictorian of Mu'ta University's Police Sciences Faculty during the university's first graduation ceremony in Amman on Monday.

AMMAN, Aug. 17 (Petra) — The Arab struggle "against the Zionist enemy continues ferociously and will not end without offering more efforts, patience and sacrifices," His Majesty King Hussein said today.

He was addressing the first batch of graduates of the police sciences faculty at Mu'ta University at a ceremony at the Royal Police Academy. The site of Mu'ta in southern Jordan is linked historically with the spot where the first battle for the liberation of our usurped lands from foreign occupation took place.

Badran stresses Jordan's commitment to Arab policy

AMMAN, Aug. 17 (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran today stressed that Jordan is totally committed to the Arab national policy and will continue to confront the U.S.-sponsored Camp David agreements.

Syrians move in to quell militia fighting in Beirut

BEIRUT, Aug. 17 (Agencies) — Tank-led Syrian forces moved today to disengage warring Iranian and pro-Soviet Lebanese militias in Beirut's low-income neighbourhoods.

Arafat welcomes Saudi plan for peace in Middle East

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (A.P.) — Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), says that the recent Saudi Arabian initiative offers "a good beginning for a lasting peace in the Middle East."

Explosion kills three at Syrian PM's office

DAMASCUS, Aug. 17 (Agencies) — Three people were killed today when an explosion rocked the Syrian prime minister's office and fire swept through the building.

Iranian controllers support striking American colleagues

ANKARA, Aug. 17 (R) — Iran's air traffic controllers today pledged support for their American colleagues who are striking for better pay and working conditions.

Kurdish guerrilla shot dead by Turkish security forces

ISTANBUL, Aug. 17 (A.P.) — Turkish security forces shot and killed a suspected Kurdish guerrilla and captured another in eastern Turkey.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Libya, Ethiopia and S. Yemen discuss 'imperialist offensive'
Kyprianou says Turkish Cypriot proposals won't solve problems
ADEN, Aug. 17 (A.P.) — The leaders of South Yemen, Libya and Ethiopia have held a summit meeting in the South Yemeni capital to discuss ways of dealing with an "imperialist offensive" in the region.

Advertisement for AN WOOD INDUSTRIES CO. LTD. (JWICO) with telephone numbers 78171, 78172.

Advertisement for Grindlays Bank opening a new branch in Amman with Shmeisani branch.

Hijacked Iranian boat extorts supplies at Casablanca

RABAT, Aug. 17 (R) — A hijacked Iranian missile patrol boat arrived at the Atlantic port of Casablanca and sailed off again after the hijackers forced harbour authorities to provide fuel, food and water.

Cairo sentences three men accused as Libyan agents

CAIRO, Aug. 17 (R) — An Egyptian military court today sentenced three men, described as Libyan intelligence agents, to hard labour for life for planning sabotage in Egypt.

Ariel Sharon cancels solo trip to Egypt: to accompany Begin

CAIRO, Aug. 17 (R) — Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon has postponed his Aug. 19-21 visit to Egypt, Israeli embassy officials said today.

INTERNATIONAL

Mu'ta University's first faculty graduates policemen

By Mohammad Ayish
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Aug. 15 — Since its establishment in 1956, the Royal Police Academy has been a magnet attracting hundreds of students from Jordan, as well as neighbouring Arab states, to study police and administrative sciences.

With the establishment of Mu'ta University near Karak, the police academy was the first institution to be affected by the decision, being officially transformed into the Police Science Faculty of the new university. The first batch of graduates from that faculty received their degrees today in a graduation ceremony patronised by His Majesty King Hussein.

"In fact, the history of the Royal Police Academy goes back before 1956, to the late 1940s — when it was a division for training policemen in Al Abdali training centre," the academy's director, Col. Ghazi Jarrar, says. He told the Jordan Times that in 1953, the division developed greatly, becoming independent in its programmes, courses and staff training.

In 1956, King Hussein paid a visit to the police training division to look into its capabilities and activities. He then ordered that the division's status be elevated to an academy, according to Col. Jarrar.

Before joining Mu'ta University, the Royal Police Academy had been subordinate to the University of Jordan in terms of its academic system. Candidates applying to attend the academy are usually chosen by a special committee according to physical and geographic specifications, as well as public security needs. Graduates are awarded bachelor's degrees in police and legal sciences, or in police and administrative sciences, after nine semesters (each semester equals 16 weeks of schoolwork).

Academy officials told the Jordan Times that each year, the special committee chooses between 65 and 80 students, and all will be granted the rank of second lieutenant upon graduating.

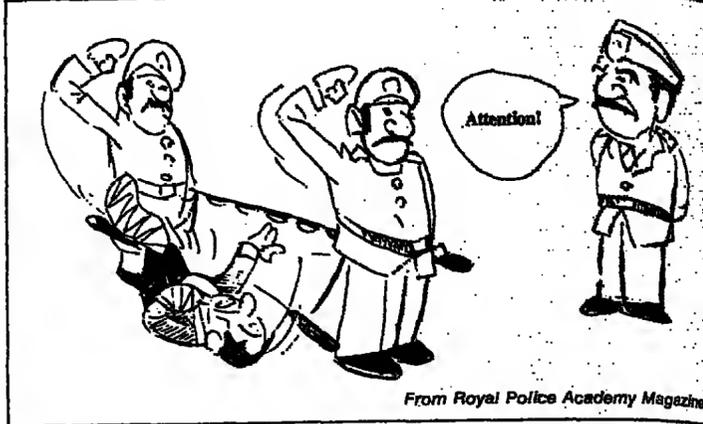
The bachelor's degree programme at the Royal Police Academy started in February 1978, when His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan opened the first session of the first class of students, who received their B.A.'s in Monday's graduation ceremony.



Col. Ghazi Jarrar



Students at the academy are instructed in ways of gathering material evidence from the scene of the crime.



From Royal Police Academy Magazine

The B.A. programme at the academy was being contemplated in the early 1970s, when students were segregated according to their pre-college qualifications (based on academic status or experience). "In 1973, trainees with ranks ranging from private to warrant officer were transferred to a recruits' school in Zarqa, while the officers remained at the academy," Col. Jarrar said.

The police academy has its own credit hour requirements for students to finish their B.A.'s in four academic years. These are:

- General requirements : 18 credit hours
- College requirements : 27 credit hours

- Major field requirements : 60 credit hours in police science
- Related-field requirement : 60 credit hours in administrative and legal sciences.

Courses offered at the academy include Arabic (three credit hours), English (three hours), general psychology (three hours), Arab-Islamic history (three hours) and Islamic culture (three credit hours). Other requirements include courses in administration, rhetoric and writing skills, public and human relations, economics

and Jordanian constitutional law. Police science courses are taught by 30 qualified and well-trained officers who themselves graduated from the academy, Col. Jarrar said.

Besides Jordanian students, the Royal Police Academy is also open to students from neighbouring Arab states. "More than 500 students from Syria, Lebanon, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Qatar have graduated from the academy after attending police science courses," Col. Jarrar said.

In its present form, the academy has four divisions: the university training division — which is the nucleus of the police science college at Mu'ta University — the officers development division, for graduate officers to refresh their knowledge and interest in police business; the special sessions division, which offers services to students from other Arab states (these sessions also help promote warrant officers to trial commissioned officers); and the sports union division, which is in charge of athletic training. There is also an athletic branch called the physical fitness division, which offers training in all athletic activities ranging from soccer to gymnastics.

"The second and third divisions will be merged at a later stage," Col. Jarrar said.

The academy also has its own soccer, volleyball and basketball teams. Col. Jarrar said these teams have taken part in sports competitions in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Iraq, besides their activities within Jordan.

In becoming the Police Science Faculty of Mu'ta University, the police academy will undergo some changes to fit the new situation. "While the first division will be the major part of the new faculty at Mu'ta University, the second and third divisions will not be part of the new system at all," according to the academy's director, Col. Jarrar said. The fact that the new faculty will be based mainly on the first division leaves the second and third divisions in a "vacuum".

"I believe there will be a growing need to establish a high institute for officer training to be built on the second and third divisions," he said.

In regard to the fourth division, Col. Jarrar said that he believes it will not be connected with Mu'ta University, and will focus on sports training for police personnel.



The academy's language laboratory



Target practice is part of the prospective policemen's training.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

- 5:30 Koran
- 5:45 Cartoons
- 6:40 Children's programme
- 6:40 Feature series
- 7:10 Programme preview
- 7:25 Local programme
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 8:30 Arabic series
- 9:30 Local programme
- 10:15 Bestseller
- 11:00 News in Arabic
- 11:10 Cont. of the Bestseller

CHANNEL 6

- 6:00 French Programme
- 7:00 News in French
- 7:30 News in Hebrew
- 8:30 News in Arabic
- 8:30 Comedy
- 9:10 Charlie's Angels
- 10:00 News in English
- 10:15 Bestseller

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

- 7:00 Sign on
- 7:01 Morning Show
- 7:30 News Bulletin
- 7:40 Morning Show
- 10:00 News Headlines
- 10:30 Pop Session
- 11:00 Sign off
- 12:00 News Headlines
- 12:03 Pop Session
- 13:00 News Summary
- 13:03 Pop Session
- 14:00 News Bulletin
- 14:10 Instrumentals
- 14:30 Special Feature
- 15:00 Concert Hour
- 16:00 News Summary
- 16:03 Instrumentals
- 16:30 Old Favourites
- 17:00 Over a Cup of Tea
- 17:30 Pop Session
- 18:00 News Summary
- 18:03 Top Twenty
- 18:30 Top Twenty
- 19:00 News Desk
- 19:30 Music
- 20:00 Evening Show
- 21:00 News Summary
- 21:03 Evening Show
- 22:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT

- 04:00 Newscast 04:30 Serenade
- 04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections
- 05:00 World News 24 Hours
- 05:30 Opera Gal.
- 5:45 The World Today 06:00 News
- 6:30 Sarah and Company 07:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Moment Musical 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Europa 08:30 Baker's Half-Dozen 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Songs of Praise 10:15 Washington Square 10:30 Talking About Music 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 Letter from London 11:25 Scotland this Week 11:30 Sports International 12:00 Radio Newscast 12:15 Masters of Interpretation 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Network U.K. 13:45 A Jolly Good Show 14:30 Lifelines in Medicine 14:45 Network U.K. 15:00 Radio Newscast 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 The Movie Mngus 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News; Meridian 17:40 Scotland This Week 17:45 Sports Round up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newscast 18:30 Promenade Concerts 18:40 Farming World 19:00 Outlook; News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:45 Look Ahead 19:45 Serenade 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Brent and the English Theatre 21:15 The Golden Age of Pop 21:30 The Movie Mogus 22:00 World News; The World Today 22:25 Scotland This Week 22:30 Financial News; 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Classical Record Review 23:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

- 05:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions. 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, anal-

yses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation." 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS

- 3:00 Cairo
- 7:40 Cairo (EA)
- 8:55 Aqaba
- 9:30 Jeddah
- 9:40 Kuwait
- 9:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
- 9:45 Beirut
- 10:00 Dhahran
- 10:10 Beirut
- 10:30 Larnaca
- 11:05 Riyadh (SV)
- 11:40 Cairo (EA)
- 15:30 Kuwait (KU)
- 16:00 Rhodes
- 16:10 Copenhagen, Athens (SAS)
- 16:30 Cairo
- 17:10 Kuwait
- 17:15 New York, Amsterdam
- 17:25 London (BA)
- 17:30 Paris
- 17:35 Brussels, Geneva
- 17:50 Paris
- 17:50 Madrid, Athens
- 17:55 Cairo
- 18:00 London
- 18:30 Rome
- 19:00 Cairo
- 19:00 Cairo (EA)
- 19:35 Frankfurt (LH)
- 19:55 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
- 20:00 Beirut (MEA)
- 21:00 Damascus
- 21:50 Kuwait (KU)
- 22:00 Cairo
- 23:00 New York, Amsterdam
- 23:40 Cairo (EA)
- 23:55 Baghdad
- 01:00 Cairo
- 01:00 Baghdad

DEPARTURES:

- 6:30 Beirut
- 7:00 Aqaba
- 7:15 Larnaca
- 7:30 Paris (AF)

- 8:55 Cairo (EA)
- 9:27 Beirut (MEA)
- 10:10 Rome
- 11:00 Vienna, New York
- 11:00 Chicago
- 11:10 Athens, Copenhagen
- 11:30 Cairo
- 12:00 London
- 12:00 Kuwait
- 12:05 Riyadh (SV)
- 12:30 Rhodes
- 12:40 Cairo (EA)
- 13:00 Cairo
- 16:00 Cairo
- 16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
- 18:45 Damascus
- 18:50 Abu Dhabi
- 19:00 Kuwait
- 19:20 Dhahran
- 19:30 Jeddah
- 19:45 Baghdad
- 20:00 Cairo
- 20:30 Cairo (EA)
- 21:00 Dubai, Muscat
- 21:30 Bangkok
- 21:50 Kuwait (KU)
- 01:00 Cairo (EA)
- 02:00 Cairo

EMERGENCIES

- DOCTORS:**
- Amman: Zakaria Ashour 76933/76973
- Mohammad Musa Al Ahadi (—)
- Zarqa: Bah' aldeen Al Kashef (—)
- Irbid: Ibrahim Al Rabadhi 2796
- PHARMACIES:**
- Amman: Al Salam 36730
- Fayz 61627
- Al Nadiyah (—)
- Al Kawther (—)
- Zarqa: Al Hikma (—)
- Irbid: Al Far 3661
- TAXIS:**
- Firas 23427
- Al Urdon 23850
- Basman 56736
- Mihyar 44874

CULTURAL CENTRES

- American Centre 41520
- British Council 36147-8
- French Cultural Centre 37009
- Goethe Institute 41993
- Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
- Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
- Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
- Haya Arts Centre 65195
- Al Hussein Youth City 67181
- Y.W.C.A. 41793
- Y.W.M.A. 64251
- Amman Municipal Library 36111
- University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

- Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
- Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
- Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
- Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

- Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316
- Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169
- Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 37169
- Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection

of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mountazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel.

- Saudi riyal 99.5/99.9
- Lebanese pound 72.4/73.2
- Syrian pound 56.3/57.1
- U.S. dollar 614.7/618.4
- Iraqi dinar 1195/1201
- Egyptian pound 380/390
- Qatari riyal 93.2/94

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 3:25

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

- UAE dirham 92.6/93.2
- Omani riyal 980/990
- U.S. dollar 341.5/345.5
- U.K. sterling 614.7/618.4
- W. German mark 134.7/135.5
- Swiss franc 155.2/156.1
- Italian lire 21.1/21.3

- Sunrise 5:50
- Dhuhr 11:40
- 'Asr 3:00
- Maghreb 6:20
- 'Isha 7:40

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- Ambulance (government) 75111
- Civil Defence rescue 61111
- Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36361-2
- Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
- Police headquarters 39141
- Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
- Airport information (ALIA) 92285/92296
- Jordan Television 73111
- Radio Jordan 74111
- Firehead, fire, police 390
- Fire headquarters 2288
- Cablegram or telegram 11
- Telephone: Information 11
- Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 11
- Overseas radio and satellite calls 11
- Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

- | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Tomatoes | 70 | 40 | Bananas | 260 | 300 |
| Eggplant | 120 | 70 | Apples (African, Japanese) | 410 | 300 |
| Potatoes (imported) | 120 | 100 | Apples (American, Chilean, Red) | 430 | 300 |
| Marrow (small) | 160 | 110 | Apples (American, Chilean, Green) | 390 | 300 |
| Marrow (large) | 90 | 60 | Apples (Double Red) | 250 | 200 |
| Cucumber (small) | 160 | 110 | Apples (Sturken) | 200 | 150 |
| Cucumber (large) | 80 | 60 | Melons | 120 | 80 |
| Faggous | 120 | 80 | Water Melons | 70 | 30 |
| Pears | 210 | 160 | Pump (Red) | 180 | 140 |
| Okra (Green) | 240 | 180 | Pump (Yellow) | 180 | 140 |
| Okra (Red) | 240 | 180 | Apricots | 150 | 200 |
| Mulabbiyah | 80 | 50 | Cherries | 300 | 175 |
| Hot Green Pepper | 120 | 85 | Lentils | 220 | 160 |
| Cabbage | 100 | 80 | Onions (Valencia, Wazed) | 120 | 120 |
| Onions (dry) | 130 | 90 | Oranges (Wazed) | 170 | 100 |
| Garlic | 530 | 400 | Grapefruit | 160 | 90 |
| Carrots | 130 | 90 | Grape | 130 | 90 |
| Potatoes (local) | 120 | 80 | Fig | 250 | 190 |
| Grape leaves | 250 | 200 | Peach | 250 | 190 |

مكتبة الامم

KAS Club: a rallying point for U.K. graduates

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times
AMMAN, Aug. 18 — In little more than 10 minutes, the backbenches of the British Council filled up with animated chatter and resounding laughter last

night, as 200 assembled United Kingdom university and college graduates reminisced about a not-too-distant past.

informal gathering was the tempt by the newly established UKAS (United Kingdom at Scholars) Club to bring old friends together, and to bring back memories of a carefree life.

UKAS club — the name is derived after Okaz, the meeting in Saudi Arabia for Arab students in the past — is a cultural and sports club. It serves the needs of the students and to help them share their experiences and information.

Over a year, the concept of the club has been fermenting in the minds of enthusiastic U.K. graduates. But the club's licence was granted until this May by the Ministry of Culture and

the founding committee of the club comprising Mr. Usama Juti, Dr. Awn Rifa'i, Mr. e Hawatmeh and Mr. Bahjajali, has outlined a draft of the club's founding charter and is during the past three weeks. Although the club is intended for U.K. university and college graduates,

other applicants can be accepted as associate members, as well. For now, the club does not have enough revenues, and there are no permanent premises. The founding committee has, however, been trying its best to attract as many eligible members as possible, and the British embassy, as well as the British Council, have offered some material assistance.

"Our club aims at encouraging social rapport among its members," Dr. Rifa'i told the Jordan Times, "and it also encourages all sorts of cultural, scientific and educational activities."

But the club's objectives do not stop at that. Through its many projected activities in the future, it will also offer its members extra benefits and privileges.

"We have already contacted some hotels and stores, and they were more than willing to give club members some discounts," Dr. Rifa'i said.

The present founding committee will leave office in November, and elections will be held to form a permanent committee to run the club.

"We are counting on the graduates to support us," Dr. Rifa'i said, "because in the long run they will be the sole beneficiaries."

Subscriptions are now being accepted, for a preliminary fee of JD 20 and annual dues of JD 30. "The subscription fees may be a little high; but we want all the financial help we can get, since we do not have any private donations or financial backing," Dr. Rifa'i commented.

The UKAS Club is open to everyone who is interested, and inquiries will be accepted by mail at P.O. Box 925900, Amman, or by telephone — at the British Council, number 36147, or at number 44594.

CORRECTION
A front-page story in Monday's Jordan Times, due to an editing oversight, reported that Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, made a profit of JD 19 million in the first quarter of 1981. The report should have said that Alia's gross revenues during that period were JD 19 million.

Arab kids here for heritage week



AMMAN, Aug. 17 (Petra) — A number of children from Bahrain, Oman, Kuwait and Iraq arrived here today for a week-long visit to Jordan at the invitation of Her Majesty Queen Noor. They will be joining children from Algeria, Morocco, Sudan and Saudi Arabia in a week-long "Common Arab Heritage" programme. The children were met upon arrival at the airport by a special committee from the Foreign Ministry and the Youth Welfare Organisation.

Talhouni to lead parliamentary team to Cuba

AMMAN, Aug. 17 (J.T.) — Jordan will take part in an international parliamentary conference which will begin in Cuba on Sept. 13. The country will be represented at the meeting by a three-member delegation led by the speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, Mr. Bahjat Talhouni.

Bulgarian firm to provide greenery for commercial complex in Shmeisani

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter
AMMAN, Aug. 17 — The Housing Bank's giant commercial complex, currently under construction at the Ministry of Interior Circle, will be supplied with flowers, trees and decorative interior greenery, as well as outdoor gardens, in accordance with a preliminary agreement signed here yesterday by the Housing Bank and a Bulgarian government agency, Mineral Agro.

The agreement calls for the Sofia-based firm to submit plans for the project to the Housing Bank in two months, according to the Bulgarian trade advisor in Amman, Mr. Anastas Kirtsev. He told the Jordan Times that once the procedures called for by the preliminary agreement were finished, the two parties will sign another agreement, dealing with the specific details of the project.

According to the current agreement, Mineral Agro is to train Jordanian technicians and workers in tree care and the maintenance of saplings, as well as in the use of greenhouses to preserve flowers to be used at the complex. Mr. Kirtsev said the training would take place both in Jordan and in Bulgaria. But "the details of the project will not be clear until the second agreement is signed," he stressed.

Joint Arab company chiefs meet

AMMAN, Aug. 17 (Petra) — Chairmen and secretaries general of Arab joint companies opened their ninth meeting in Amman today.

Addressing the opening session, Mr. Mohammad Al Sharif, the acting secretary general of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), spoke about the importance of Arab economic unity agreements in promoting economic development in the Arab World.

He also called for the establishment of joint Arab ventures in various economic fields, to be financed by Arab funds, with the proper employment of modern technology for the sake of the ultimate achievement of Arab economic integration.

Also addressing the session were Arab League Representative Nafez Al Daqqaq and the director general of the Arab Organisation of Industrial Development, Mr. Ayyad Al Azabi.

Team prepares for PR seminar

By Suzanne Zu'mut-Black
Special to the Jordan Times
AMMAN, Aug. 17 — Representatives of private and public sector public relations, advertising and tourism organisations in Jordan met at the Yarmouk Liaison Office in Amman this evening to prepare for the Symposium on Public Relations and Advertising in Jordan, to be held later this year.

The steering committee, which is in charge of the preparations, discussed the scope of work and decided on the topics of the working papers to be submitted. The committee also prepared a list of prospective speakers who would prepare and discuss these papers.

The next preparatory meeting is scheduled to be held in two weeks' time, to be attended both by members of the steering committee and by the prospective speakers.

Arab specialised league chiefs call for further economic integration

AMMAN, Aug. 17 (Petra) — A two-day seminar of chairmen and secretaries general of the councils of Arab specialised federations today stressed the role of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) in mobilizing Arab resources and potentialities and achieving Arab economic unity. Recommendations issued today at the conclusion of the seminar called on all non-member Arab states to join the CAEU, and to implement CAEU agreements which provide ways of facilitating trade among Arab countries.

Refugee host countries call for Arab assistance to Beirut raid victims

AMMAN, Aug. 17 (Petra) — Arab states hosting Palestinian refugees have called on all Arab countries to offer assistance to the victims of Israeli air raids on Beirut. Under-Secretary of Occupied Territories Affairs Abdul Rahim Jarrar said here yesterday.

Mr. Jarrar recently returned from Beirut, where he attended the meetings of these Arab states. He said the refugees' host countries reiterated their rejection of any reduction in or termination of services offered to the refugees by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), and of the termination of UNRWA local employees' services.

Furthermore, they said that UNRWA's services should not become the responsibility of host countries, other Arab states or the refugees themselves, since the international community should be held responsible for relieving the refugees — particularly those nations that helped to cause their tragedy, Mr. Jarrar said.

Industrial management seminar inaugurated

AMMAN, Aug. 17 (Petra) — The government takes a special interest in developing the Jordanian industrial sector by improving the efficiency and skills of workers, sending them abroad on scholarships and providing them with training courses and seminars, Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour said today.

He was speaking at the opening of a 15-day seminar on management in food industries at the Amman Chamber of Industry. "At this stage of Jordan's development we should exert all possible efforts to catch up with modern industrial standards and gradually reduce our dependence on foreign expertise," the minister said.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Petra, Qatari agency to discuss cooperation

AMMAN, Aug. 17 (Petra) — The director of the Qatari News Agency, Mr. Ali Al Kawari, arrives here tomorrow from Damascus for a two-day visit to Jordan. Mr. Kawari told Petra's correspondent in Damascus that his talks with Petra's director general, Mr. Yusef Abu Leil, aim at promoting cooperation between Jordan and Qatar in news-related matters and information. Qatar hopes to sign an agreement in this respect during the visit, Mr. Kawari said.

IDB 1980 loans total JD 6.5m

AMMAN, Aug. 17 (Petra) — The Industrial Development Bank last year extended loans totalling JD 6,511,770 to finance 56 projects, according to the bank's annual report published today. It said JD 5,289,000 went to 50 industrial projects and JD 1,222,770 to six tourist projects. The total cost of these projects was estimated at JD 30.4 million and they will create nearly 1,375 new jobs, the report said.

FOR RENT FURNISHED VILLA

2 bedrooms, sitting room, guest room, modern kitchen and bathroom, garden and car park. Central-heating, telephone available.

Location: Housing University of Jordan
Please contact Tel.: 843527 Mr. Sawwan.

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

With two bedrooms, salon, sitting room, dining room, two terraces and telephone. Centrally heated. First floor. Location: Shmeisani.

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Arabic scholar to lecture tonight

Early Islamic Jordan: a new look

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Until very recently, archaeological investigation into the rich and diverse Islamic heritage of Jordan was minimal. It was mostly to mere men who explored and researchers who accidentally come across archaeological finds and sites only when they were looking for evidence of earlier periods.

The neglect of the need to late accurate archaeological — to delve deeper to find out the Islamic culture and sustained itself in a — has led to many misconceptions. Some of these, one will be rectified in a lecture to be given Tuesday night at the American Centre for Oriental Research (ACOR) by Dr. Geoffrey King.

Dr. King, professor of Islamic archaeology at the University of Riyadh, has just completed a second season of archaeological surveys of Islamic Jordan, and has come up with some very interesting new evidence which radically alters the long-held belief that when the Arabs conquered the Byzantines on the banks of the Tiber in A.D. 636, they found a whole new

civilization, from his studies of the architecture of the zantane and Early Islamic has been able to show that there was in fact a cultural continuity between the two — and early, that there was no break at the time of the Muslim conquest.

The first evidence for this came when Dr. King discovered the mosaics at Madaba, and Mukhayyat, where he found that the same motifs in the mosaics from both periods were the work of the same craftsmen from Constantinople, as had previously supposed, Dr. King concluded that a few such mosaics may have been made, it would be much more at the Ummayyads drew on the ready present indigenous mosaicists, who continued their own style with a few

contemporary with the rest of the structure. But Dr. King and his co-worker James Deemer, who is studying Islamic art at Harvard University, noticed that the wall of the apse in each church had been demolished in order to build the tower.

This anomaly — a Christian would hardly destroy an apse to construct a tower — supported the view that these Byzantine churches had been converted into mosques, and the towers were early minarets. If the reconstruction and adaptation were carried out by the Ummayyads in the middle of the eighth century, these structures could be considered evidence of the origins of the minaret. But unfortunately there is no real way of dating the towers, which could also have been built at a much later date — by the Ayyubids, between the 13th and 15th centuries.

Pottery sherds of both periods litter the sites, but as the buildings are still standing these sherds cannot give the usual stratigraphic evidence. But whatever the date given to the two towers, there is no denying that they are of Islamic origin, which had not been thought before. They give further evidence of the Muslims' adapting previous cultural practices, and of a cultural continuity.



Qasr Al Mushatta of the Umayyads: isolated hunting lodge or centre of human activity?

question why the Ummayyads invested so much in the area may be answered by the facts that first, before their conquest they were familiar with its lands (the father of the founder of the Ummayyad dynasty owned land around Amman); and second that the Arab tribes who settled in Jordan were the caliphs' vehement supporters — remaining loyal even after all the other provinces of the Hijaz and Iraq had renounced their allegiance.

It was the withdrawal of this investment — the economy seems to have been based on a constant infusion of resources — and the removal of the capital to Baghdad in A.D. 750, that caused Jordan's decline from this cultural high point.

In the late 12th century the area was revitalised again, first by the Ayyubids and then by the Mamluks. The area was strategically important to both these dynasties as it was a base of contention between them and the Crusaders, and it was the link between the Muslim's base in Syria, the holy cities of the Hijaz and the trading wealth of Egypt.

In just two surveys, Dr. King has been able to show that much that was thought to be known about the Islamic period in Jordan seems to be simply erroneous. What further, deeper work will reveal can only be guessed.

Dr. King's lecture is open to all, and begins at 6:30 p.m.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions
* An exhibition of paintings by Ghassan Al Ashie, at the Holiday Inn hotel in Amman.

Film
* "The Race", the fourth film in the Romanian film week, will be shown at 8 p.m., at the Haya Arts Centre in Shmeisani. (Arabic sub-titles).

Lecture
* British scholar Dr. Geoffrey King, a professor at the University of Riyadh, will give a lecture on the reutilisation of some ancient sites in northern Jordan during the Islamic period, at the American Centre of Oriental Research (ACOR), at 6:30 p.m. Dr. King has been working on a survey of Islamic sites in Jordan this summer.

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POLITICAL HORIZON

The present Arab-Israeli situation: What next?

By Dr. Kamel S. Abu Jaber

In my last article, I made a statement to the effect that "... the tragedy of our (Arab) situation is that it can be reversed..." Rereading this statement, and thinking it over in light of our seeming immobility as well as that of our present circumstances, a creeping suspicion, even heaviness, finds its way into my psyche. Are we really capable of reversing, or at least arresting, the malaise eating at our insides and dissipating our energies and intellects? This malaise that leaves us so immobile, so paralysed that we can not even react properly! And finally, what would it take for us to accomplish this?

Immediately it should be recognised that no great dreams are expected to be attained; that only the arrest,

not even the reversal of the current malaise, is hoped for. Even that calls for some very important prerequisites on the part of ourselves and our Arab leaders. Not the least of these being a national consensus that is dedicated to the broader goals and aspirations of the people of the Arab World, and an Arab leadership possessing the courage to face itself and its people with the choice which must be made, based on honest, down-to-earth and clear-cut assessments of the situation as our leaders see it. Such as we ask is not an easy hope to attain. Its prerequisites are not only honest courage, but also the will to act and the will to face a people that for so long have been deluded by false hopes and unfulfilled promises. The present situation dic-

tates such a course of action. It is a situation fraught with air pockets, danger signposts, booby-traps and dangerous choices. For us in Jordan where the Palestine problem is not a rhetorical exercise in eloquence but, sadly, a real and present fact of daily life, a constant reminder of Arab inadequacy and shortcomings, the present situation needs very careful scrutiny.

Consider the following characteristics of the present, which are only a few among the many that can be marshalled. First and foremost there is an Israel armed to the teeth, hawkish and with an assured supply of military, economic, political and moral support from a major superpower whose support seems to be limitless and without reser-

Secoondly, It is an Israel with a well-defined, manifest ideology that has a sense of purpose, timing and plan. Thirdly, and in contrast to the Israeli situation, we have an Arab World that is divided, lacking central leadership, ideology, resources and support as well as a cohesive sense of purpose. The Arabs as a people are no better than the French, Americans, Israelis or Greeks; but on the other hand, they are not worse nor less. The difference is in the political leadership - its calibre, dedication, and method of selection. Leadership in much of the Arab World is what is lacking. Unfortunately for us here in Jordan, where we have good top leadership, we do not have the resources to back it. How, for instance, did the world oil

market get glutted with oil? Why was one of the most potent weapons in Arab hands turned into a weapon to be used against us?

For us in Jordan certain priorities seem to be in order. The first priority should be to organise our internal house. Our second priority should be to help in ending, work for, as well as solicit the help of friends to end the Iran-Iraq war. Surely we cannot hope to pay enough attention to what is going on in the West while our attention and support is drawn, as indeed it should be, to the East. Our third priority should be to attempt to rehabilitate our neighbours and friends in Syria. This should be an important priority for many reasons not the least of which being the geographic proximity. No need

here to go over the reasons why what happened did happen or the rights and the wrongs of the situation. Suffice it to say that we in Jordan have been known for level-headed moderation that has been cited as exemplary by friends and enemies alike. Such a reservoir of experience, respect and goodwill should prompt us to attempt a reconciliation. It seems to be time. It seems to be time in view of the formation of the recent Begin cabinet and its assurance to the Israeli citizens that "Judaea and Samaria" (the West Bank) will remain part and parcel of "Eretz Israel", and that the Golan Heights will never be returned to Syria. Mr. Begin will shortly meet with President Sadat and then with President Reagan. What are our alternatives? Sit

One or the other

IT IS QUITE amazing that a man with the military bravado of Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon does not seem to have the common sense and realism to go along with his other qualities. Since being appointed defence minister, he has launched what is claimed to be a new "soft" policy for dealing with the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. This is supposed to include better treatment of Palestinians crossing the bridges into the West Bank, ceasing the practice of Israeli troops chasing students into their schools, and being more courteous while inspecting Arabs at the many Israeli roadblocks throughout the occupied territories. These outward signs are to be complemented by a quiet attempt to engage unspecified Palestinians in discussions about their future in the occupied territories within the context of the Camp David accords.

It is extraordinary that the Israelis and their American financiers and armours are still trying to give birth to and nurture an "alternative leadership" of Palestinians who would become involved in the Camp David foolishness. Mr. Sharon's latest theatrics will fail, of course, in the same manner that all other attempts in the past 75 years to get around the Palestinian people's right to national self-determination have failed. If Mr. Sharon is ready to talk full withdrawal, reciprocal Israeli and Palestinian statehood, addressing the status of the 1947-48 Palestine refugees, and living in peace in the area on the basis of equal rights and security guarantees, he will have more people to talk to than he can ever handle. If he can make the transition from looking at Arabs through the gunights of his tank to dealing with them on an equal basis, he will be remembered as a statesman and man of true mettle. If not, he will remain forever as a glorified gunslinger who sometimes did his killing with a velvet glove and an insulting, insincere gesture of false civility. He cannot try to be both.

Palestinian Self-determination: The Jewish claim to statehood

By H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Jordan Times continues the daily publication of major excerpts of H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan's new book: Palestinian Self-determination. The first excerpt appeared in Sunday's edition.

AT THE INCEPTION of the Mandate in 1922 there were 486,177 Muslims, 83,790 Jews, 71,764 Christians, and 7,617 others in Palestine. It was the massive dislocation of the demographic balance by Jewish immigration during the Mandate period that led to its termination in 1948.

The disturbances in the closing years of the Mandate, 1945-8, arose largely through the resumption of Jewish immigration after the Second World War. There had also been extensive acquisition of Arab land as well as industrial investment in Palestine by Jewish organizations. From 1946 both communities, Arabs and Jews, formed armed bands which fought each other and the Mandatory. By 1947 it had become apparent to the Mandatory that it was no longer able to maintain law and order in Palestine. By that date the demographic balance had changed considerably in favour of the Jews. The rate of illegal Jewish immigration into Palestine rose sharply. The attempts of the Mandatory to repulse this illegal immigration exacerbated the internal violence of Jewish armed bands directed against the Mandatory's administration and armed forces.

were to come into existence in Palestine. Jerusalem and its environs were to be excluded from both States and to be made a *corpus separatum* under the Trusteeship Council. The Two States were to be linked by an Economic Union. The Arabs refused to accept the Plan. The Jews agreed to accept it, but with marked reluctance over the exclusion of Jerusalem. The Mandatory, in the face of the serious disorders that followed the Resolution, declared that it could not impose the Plan on either party by force.

In the event, the Mandatory withdrew its administration and military forces from Palestine on 14 May 1948. The Mandate terminated at midnight on that day. Thus at the moment of the Mandatory's withdrawal the vacuum in territorial sovereignty over Palestine had not been filled. The competence of the General Assembly to recommend the Partition Plan in general was accepted. Its powers to impose it are doubtful.

The Period 1948-67

In this predicament the Mandatory, in April 1947, exercised its right as a Member of the UN (the League of Nations being already dissolved in 1946) to refer the question of the political future of the Mandated territory and its inhabitants to the Secretary-General and the General Assembly. At the same time the Mandatory informed the UN of its intention to withdraw from Palestine and to complete its evacuation by 1 August 1948. The Mandate made no provision for the termination of the Mandate in such circumstances. The UN Charter, Article 77(1) provided for a trusteeship system which would apply to territories held under mandate ... and ... territories voluntarily placed under the system by States responsible for their administration. The Mandatory requested of the UN Secretary-General that the question of the political future of Palestine and its inhabitants be placed on the agenda of a special session of the General Assembly. The General Assembly, in a Resolution of 15 May 1947, set up the UN Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP) and requested it to prepare a report for the General Assembly and to submit such proposals as it may consider appropriate for the solution of the problem of Palestine. UNSCOP heard the 'Jewish case', presented mainly by the Jewish Agency, and the Arab case, presented mainly by the Arab Higher Committee.

The termination of the Mandate was the critical moment that marked the birth of the State of Israel on 14 May 1948. On that day the Jewish National Provisional Council proclaimed at Tel Aviv the new State of Israel and notified the UN Secretary-General of that event by cablegram of 15 May. The Declaration of Statehood of 14 May 1948, recited, *inter alia*:

Eretz-Israel was the birthplace of the Jewish people... In the year 1897 the first Zionist Congress ... proclaimed the right of the Jewish people to national rebirth in its own country. The right was recognized in the Balfour Declaration, 1917, and reaffirmed in the Mandate of the League of Nations which ... gave international sanction to the historic connection between the Jewish people and Eretz-Israel, and to the right of the Jewish people to rebuild its National Home... On the 20th November, 1947, the U.N. General Assembly passed a Resolution calling for the establishment of a Jewish State in Eretz-Israel... This recognition by the U.N. of the right of the Jewish people to establish their State is irrevocable. This right is the natural right of the Jewish people to be masters of their own fate, like all other nations, in their sovereign State.

Accordingly, we ... by virtue of our natural and historic right and on the strength of the Resolution of the General Assembly hereby declare the establishment of a Jewish State in Eretz-Israel to be known as the State of Israel.

The cablegram to the Secretary-General of the UN the next day, 15 May 1948, was in similar terms, but added that Israel was willing to make the Declaration and Undertaking required in the Partition Plan, and sought admission as a member of the UN. Fighting broke out between Arabs and Jews that day and the armed forces of the Arab States of Egypt, Jordan, Iraq and Syria entered Palestine to assist the Palestinian Arabs.

On the same day the Secretary-General of the Arab League sent a cablegram to the UN Secretary-General which stated, *inter alia*:

On the occasion of the intervention of Arab States in Palestine to restore law and order and to prevent disturbances prevailing in Palestine from spreading into their territories and to check further bloodshed... The Arab

States recognize that the independence and sovereignty of Palestine which was so far subject to the British Mandate, has now, with the termination of the Mandate, become established in fact, and maintain that the lawful inhabitants of Palestine are alone entitled to set up an administration in Palestine for the discharge of all governmental functions without any external interference...

When these two statements are compared it becomes apparent that to the extent that the Jews asserted a legal base for their new statehood it rested on natural and historic right and the UN Partition Plan of 1947 in so far as it envisaged a Jewish State in Palestine. Israel relied upon those parts of the UN Partition Plan of 1947 which were favourable to its new statehood. It disregarded the remainder. Its historic right had minimal legal validity. Its natural right is ambiguous and amorphous. It could refer to the fact of its existence on 14 May 1948, which was problematic, or to its exercise of a right of self-determination of peoples. If so, it ignored the Arab population of Palestine, Muslim and Christian, whose right of self-determination was no less. Israel avoided referring to its frontiers. The omission was deliberate. It made no reference to those areas recommended for the new Jewish State by the UN Partition Plan, namely, those coastal and other areas where the Jewish population was substantial. The Jewish claim to statehood in so far as it rested on the Partition Plan was selective. The natural and historic claims were of minimal validity in international law; its factual claim, where made, was pre-

terious on 24 February 1949. Demarcation lines were agreed under the General Armistice. By Article II(2) of the Israel-Jordan Armistice:

...no provisions of this Agreement shall in any way prejudice the rights, claims and positions of either Party in the ultimate peaceful settlement of the Palestine question, the provisions of this Agreement being dictated exclusively by military considerations.

The Armistice Demarcation Lines defined in this Agreement are agreed upon by the Parties without prejudice to future territorial settlements or boundary lines or to claims of either Party relating thereto.

These provisions make clear that the territorial sovereignty in respect of any part of the former Palestine territory had not been determined by the Armistice agreement, but would await the terms of any final peace treaty that might be concluded. No such treaty had yet been concluded.

By the date of the Armistice, about 960,000 of the former Arab inhabitants of Palestine had become refugees from their homes. By April 1949, 100,000 Jewish immigrants had entered Israel since the start of that year, whilst 210,000 had entered in the year ending 20 April 1949. The Jewish victory was starkly reflected in the shift in the demographic balance in favour of the Jewish immigrants and the outflow of Arab refugees.

Upon the termination of the Mandate in May 1948 it is generally agreed that the territory of Palestine was *terra nullius* in international law; its factual claim, where made, was pre-

request of and in support of the Arabs within Palestine. At the end of the fighting the Jews established control of a substantial area of Palestine including West Jerusalem. The Jews claimed they had an effective government, a people and territory without defined borders. However, on 15 May 1948, the likelihood of the continued existence of Israel as a State was problematical and by no means assured.

Over the passage of years a majority of States have recognized the existence of the State of Israel, but a large number, the majority, have declined to accord recognition to the *de jure* title of Israel to any part of Jerusalem or its environs. This remains the position at the present time. Israel had relied upon the Partition Plan for its statehood and rejected it in relation to Jerusalem.

The War of June 1967

Israel certainly did not acquire any territorial sovereignty by her military success in that war, which concluded with Israel in military control of the whole of the West Bank territory and the driving out of the Jordanian presence there. Self-defence, if such be the legal posture of Israel in its armed conflict with Jordan from the morning of 5 June 1967, is no basis for a legal claim to the territory it managed to occupy during that conflict, unless that territory was admittedly already subject to Israel's sovereignty and the State expelled therefrom (Jordan) had been no more than a belligerent occupant. That was certainly not the case between Jordan and the West Bank from 1950 to 1967. Neither had Israel any territorial sovereignty in that area. Israel maintains its contention that the UN Partition Plan Resolution had no binding force and that the effects of that Resolution became tacitly spent by its withdrawal from the agenda of the General Assembly after 1952, at the latest, and that the Arabs rejected it. This argument is weak. At the time of the Declaration of Statehood of 14 May 1948, Israel relied upon that partition Plan as part of its title to statehood, but limited to the extent that the Partition Plan provided for a Jewish State. Israel ignores the other part of the Plan which provided for an Arab State and an 'internationalized' Jerusalem. That is an inconsistent and selective legal position. It seeks to have one's cake and eat it. It is one thing to state that Jordan had no right to 'annex' part of the former Mandate territory of Palestine. It is a different matter to deny the basis of a claim for a new Arab State in that area. Neither is it a valid reply on the part of Israel to argue that Jordan became the Arab State envisaged in the Partition Plan of 1947 and that there is no need for another. Jordan was a sovereign, independent State in 1946, as Transjordan, two years before Israel came into existence and one year before the Partition Plan of 1947 providing for two States, one Arab and one Jewish, was recommended by the UN. Israel's legal arguments as to the Partition Plan are equivocal, inconsistent and selective.

between Israel and Jordan in being dissolved by the resumption of hostilities in June 1967.

The question is whether law has now gained territorial sovereignty in respect of the West Bank and, if not, what is the present juridical status of that territory and its inhabitants in relation to Israel and Jordan. The legal question today, and for a future territorial settlement, relation to the West Bank of Gaza Strip, is the legal texture, quality of Israel's current presence in those territories, and its right over, and obligation to, inhabitants therein and refugees therefrom.

The denial by Israel of a pre-1967 Jordanian title in the West Bank is based upon the contention that Jordan used aggressive force against Palestine in 1948 to secure its presence there and the invalidity of the so-called Jordan 'union' of April 1950. These arguments of Israel are supposed to support the denial of Israeli belligerent occupancy of that territory after the War of 1967. These arguments do not support such denial and will stand in law. If Jordan was not a belligerent occupant of the West Bank in 1949 to 1967, and precluded by asserting territorial sovereignty from that date by virtue of its occupation and the Armistice agreement with Israel of April 1949, it does not follow that it is free of the legal limitations imposed on it as a military occupant after 1967. It is too naive a simple argument that Jordan was no more than a belligerent occupant ousted by Israel which not now a belligerent occupant. That argument is inconsistent of the nature of belligerent occupation, and the manifest humanitarian purpose of the Geneva (Civilians) Convention of 1949.

So far as the presence of Israel in the West Bank since 1967 is concerned it has failed over a past fourteen years to gain recognition of any title to territorial sovereignty from any State. International law has a long established rule that the military occupant does not, and cannot acquire title by annexation of territory occupied during the continuance of the belligerency. It is important to lay today to deny belligerent occupancy in order to leave it free claim territorial sovereignty, seeking to justify its continued presence in territory not subject to its sovereignty, Israel relies upon the fact that it entered and took the West Bank and Gaza Strip self-defence.

Israel's legal apologists deny the validity of a belligerent occupation subsisting between members of the UN. Israel and Jordan are, it is claimed, precluded by a UN Charter from such a relationship. On the other hand, it is contended that Jordan has responsibility for armed incursions into the West Bank and Gaza from the Lebanon or that Jordan is not sustainable. If this be one persistent theme now being advanced by the Israeli Government in relation to the Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank in Gaza, it is that the integrity of Israel, i.e., its security, would be at risk from any such arrangements. It is more than that, today, Israel's intransigence in failing to withdraw from the Occupied Territories and denying the Jewish settlements in it promotes a mounting insecurity in the whole area.

Yet international law has in the difficulty of the case where a successful belligerent State, by its title to the territory occupied by it in the course of a belligerent occupation, cannot be ousted. That question has no easy answer in law.

"If Jerusalem and the rest of the territory of Palestine were not terra nullius, which Israeli apologists concede, then Israel's claim to be 'filling a vacuum' in State sovereignty is inconsistent in relation to any part of Jerusalem and its environs."

The Arab claims to statehood in respect of the whole of Palestine relied upon the principle of self-determination, the Covenant of the League and the Mandate. Arab claims were based on a rejection of the UN Partition Plan. The principle of self-determination of peoples was enshrined in Article 1(2) of the UN Charter.

As a result, the matter was settled by armed force, the first of the four Arab-Israeli wars, starting on 15 May 1948, and punctuated by uneasy and brief truces. The UN declined to accept the lawfulness of the presence of the armed forces of the neighbouring Arab States in the territory of the former Palestine Mandate, or that those States had the right to seek to restore order in the region by armed force without the prior consent of the Security Council, as required by Article 53(1) of the Charter.

By the time that the Rhodes General Armistice between Jordan and Israel was concluded, on 3 April 1949, Israel was in effective control of former Palestinian territory considerably in excess of that proposed by the UN Partition Plan of November 1947. Israel had then gained control of the New (West) City of Jerusalem, and the remainder of Mandate Palestine except the Old (East) City of Jerusalem and its environs, and the territories now known as the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Gaza was, and remained, under Egyptian control, from the conclusion of the Israel-Egypt Armis-

territory did not make it *terra nullius*. The international legal status of Mandate territory and of its inhabitants made that conception inappropriate. No assertion of Arab statehood within Palestine was made at the time of the termination of the Mandate. The facts of the situation would not have supported any such claim.

The statehood of Israel, recognized by the USA within hours of the Tel Aviv Declaration of 14 May 1948, had come about without defined borders. Such is not an impediment to statehood. Israel relied not only upon its factual existence as a State but also upon the UN Partition Resolution of 1947. Manifestly, the City of Jerusalem was excluded from any territorial claim under that title. If Jerusalem and the rest of the territory of Palestine were not *terra nullius*, which Israeli apologists concede, then Israel's claim to be 'filling a vacuum' in State sovereignty is inconsistent in relation to any part of Jerusalem and its environs. What then of its claim to have acquired, in May 1948, territorial sovereignty over the territory proposed for a Jewish State under the UN Partition Plan of 1947? Israel makes much of the distinction between its lawful conduct and the unlawful acts of Jordan in this respect. Israel was, in point of fact, established by Jewish groups, operating within that part of Palestine which became Israel and beyond. These groups defeated armed Arab inhabitants, aided by the armed forces of neighbouring Arab States which had entered Palestine at the

ture.

The Arab claims to statehood in respect of the whole of Palestine relied upon the principle of self-determination, the Covenant of the League and the Mandate. Arab claims were based on a rejection of the UN Partition Plan. The principle of self-determination of peoples was enshrined in Article 1(2) of the UN Charter.

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ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RAY: The Zionist government seems to be determined to implement Mr. Sharon's plan in the occupied Arab territories. The plan is designed to create a new de facto situation and an appropriate atmosphere for implementing the 'autonomy rule' conspiracy, leading finally to total annexation of Arab territory.

Recent Israeli official statements and comments on the subject indicate that the occupation authorities intend to employ their favourable methods in this game. They will strike at Arab nationalist groups and will seek to set one against the other, with the purpose of destroying them and setting up puppet leaderships to replace the existing legitimate leaderships that have been standing firmly against Israel's conspiracies over the past 14 years.

We have confidence in our brethren in the occupied Arab lands, and feel they possess a high degree of national awareness and patriotism, being fully aware of the real dimensions of the new Zionist plans.

Yet, we fear that our enemy might eventually achieve his goal by placing the Arab inhabitants face to face with very difficult options and measures beyond their power to resist.

Therefore, we feel that the Arab states should intensify their support, their moral and material assistance to our people under the Israeli rule; and that they should act speedily, at all regional and international forums, to foil Israel's attempts to stifle the Palestinian people's resistance.

Our speed in taking action to counter Israel's anticipated measures should match the speed with which the Zionists are trying to implement their conspiracy against our people.

AL DUSTOUR: In a fresh attempt to revive the defunct 'autonomy rule' Israel's Defence Minister Ariel Sharon yesterday started meeting with a number of people whom he considers as the West Bank's notable personalities. The Israeli press and other information media said these meetings will be held in secret - away from newsmen and television cameras.

However, we know for sure that the real purpose of such meetings is not to offer the Arab inhabitants what has been described as a 'relaxation' and 'flexibility' of military rule but rather to select 'puppet' - to be regarded by Israel as representatives of the Palestinian people who might help Mr. Sharon achieve his goals.

Any agreement, favourable to Israel, which Sharon might strike up with such persons will serve as basis for establishing the so-called autonomy rule and will no doubt be presented as a de facto solution to the Camp David partners and to the world at large.

The Israeli government has paved the way for Sharon's meetings by banning all inhabitants' contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Jordan. It has prevented local mayors and Palestinian institutions from receiving assistance from the special Arab fund for supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and has prohibited all political gatherings, as well as imposing a ban on all anti Camp David statements.

The Israelis are expected to adopt further measures designed to lessen Jordanian and PLO's influence on the Arab inhabitants and reduce material and moral support for their steadfastness.

But since 1967, the Arab inhabitants have manifested their resistance and rejection of Zionist occupation rule. We therefore expect them to continue to do so in order to foil Israel's new conspiracy particularly if they continue to receive encouragement, financial assistance and moral support from their kinsmen in

port officials admit that facilities at Amman are grossly inadequate for the current number of travellers.

In a bid to meet ever-increasing demands, they have spent no expense in the past five years to keep the airport up to date.

Although construction of the prestigious Queen Alia International Airport has been under way, the authorities have spent JD 10.5 million maintaining standards at Amman Airport. They have been forced to spend money, because passenger traffic has been increasing at the alarming rate of 25 per cent a year and demand doubles every four years.

Dr. Majdi Sabri, director of planning and development for the Civil Aviation Department (DCA), explained that the task made more difficult at the airport because the DCA had to plan for the opening of the new airport while making sure the old kept running as smoothly as possible.

Dr. Sabri told the Jordan Times that Amman airport had the highest traffic growth rate of any national airport. The average growth rate is five to eight per cent, compared with Amman's 25 per cent.

Amman Airport was never intended for such a heavy traffic. Originally an airstrip for the British Royal Air Force, it was handed over to the Jordanian

In the second of a series of articles on Amman Airport, Phyllis Hughes reviews efforts to keep the 30-year-old airport up to snuff

The JD 10 million headache: maintaining Amman Airport

PAF; and became a civil airport in 1954.

The location of the airport is totally unsuitable for proper expansion.

"Amman Airport doesn't come up to international standards," Dr. Sabri said. "The facilities are very basic. There are not enough toilets, not enough trolleys, no nursery or proper restaurant.

"We have done what we can to make conditions more comfortable. We installed air conditioning, for instance."

The bulk of the JD 10.5 million was spent on extending and widening the runway, to take bigger planes wanting to use the airport.

The aprons were also extended by 49,000 square metres, and a new arrivals hall was constructed.

A special hall for transit passengers was opened recently, and the authorities also upgraded firefighting equipment by replacing fire engines, ambulances and other vital rescue equipment. More electricity was laid on, and new fencing erected.

Between 1973 and 1975 new navigational aids were introduced, to make landing easier and safer. Dr. Sabri said that this equipment is now being constantly updated.

A new radar system is to be installed, and has just gone out for international tender.

The pressure on the existing airport is indicated by the rapid rise in traffic. In the period 1976-1980 passenger traffic increased by 152 per cent, from 718,848 to 1,811,757. The number of planes using the airport went up from 11,970 to 21,855, and air cargo increased by 175 per cent from 18,371 tons to 50,455 tons.

"This rapid traffic growth has presented many problems for the Civil Aviation Department," Dr. Sabri said.

Struggling through

The major problem has been accommodating so many passengers and aircraft in such a limited space. The airport has also had difficulty in recruiting and training sufficient technical staff to handle the increasingly sophisticated equipment.

But Dr. Sabri is confident that they can struggle through the next year, until the Queen Alia Airport opens next summer.

That airport was originally conceived in the late 1960s, when it

and its original opening date of 1979, now delayed until 1982, has put unbearable pressure on the old airport.

The difficulties of Amman Airport are not DCA's only concern in the coming five years it plans to expand the Queen Noor Civil Aviation Training Institute to incorporate a radar school, to train technicians for the new equipment. The project will cost around JD 1 million.

It also plans to extend and upgrade Aqaba Airport to handle the growing number of charter flights to the seaside resort. The JD 2 million plan will include the expansion of the apron space, new passenger lounges, resurfacing of the runway, replacing the air traffic control tower, installing a public address system and providing new lighting to allow operation of night flights.

The DCA will also continue to update navigational aid equipment to maintain high safety levels.

"This is vital, because the average daily movement at Amman Airport is 65 planes; but there are another 130 planes flying over our air space," Dr. Sabri said.

The authority will also be providing new equipment, such as

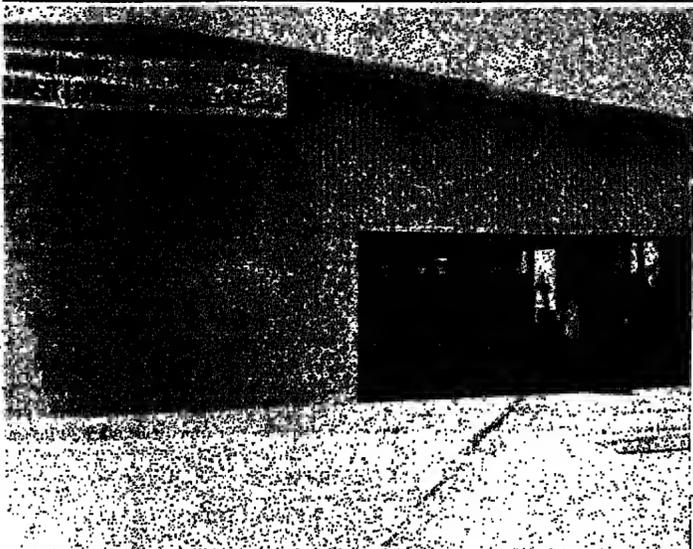


show sweepers and runway marking machines, for both Amman and Queen Alia airports.

The DCA's biggest headache is planning for the opening of the new airport. Sufficient staff must be trained to handle the new airport as soon as it opens. At the moment there are around 230 staff members at Amman — Queen Alia will need over 400.

Dr. Sabri said: "With the new airport we are trying to avoid repeating all the problems at Amman."

The design of the airport has taken this into consideration. All sections will be clearly marked, and once a passenger goes through the security check his route to the aircraft is clearly and simply laid out.



airport's newly constructed transit lounge



Passengers await flights in the departure lounge, whose redecoration has been an added expense for the DCA. (Staff photos by Harout Balikgean)

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ECONOMY

Overall OPEC price cuts expected at Geneva

GENEVA, Aug. 17 (R) — An Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) meeting in Geneva this week may prove unique in the annals of the oil-exporter group in that at least some members could join in an unprecedented round of price cuts.

The oil ministers of OPEC are due to meet on Wednesday with preliminary talks starting on Tuesday between Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani of Saudi Arabia and some of his 12 colleagues.

Saudi Arabia, by far the biggest producer and the leading moderate, hopes the result of the Geneva meeting will be a deal on a new price structure which it has hitherto argued should involve reductions in the top tier of OPEC quotes.

That idea met fierce resistance when OPEC last met on May 25, with militants Libya and Iran, accusing the Saudis of "OPEC dictatorship." But there is now a glut in the world market which strengthens the Saudi band.

Motorists, however, should not expect petrol prices to fall if top crude prices are cut, market experts said.

They noted that cuts by the others, who now ask from \$36 to 40 a barrel (42 U.S. gallons)

according to quality, would almost certainly be matched by an increase in the low Saudi price of \$32 at or soon after Geneva.

Since the Saudis produce a huge proportion of OPEC oil—nearly

OPEC pricing.

The Saudis have billions of dollars invested in vulnerable western economies and they are also concerned, according to Sheikh Yamani, that any further OPEC

ing of an OPEC committee which is working on this tomorrow. But it remains to be seen whether pricing militants, notably Libya and Iran, can agree with the Saudis, in Geneva or at a later meeting, on how prices should move in future years.

Of more urgent concern to Sheikh Yamani is the need to restore OPEC to a unified pricing structure, on which the new formula could be based when eventually introduced, and to secure an interim freeze in OPEC quotes to last until there is a revival in already-depressed world oil demand.

OPEC members now charge more or less what they please within a range from the Saudi's \$32 to a theoretical maximum of \$41 for top petrol-rich African grades.

The Saudis seek agreement on a common base price for their own light crude, the traditional benchmark, with narrower quality differentials than at present.

There have been hectic pre-Geneva consultations. "From what signals we can see the Saudis might themselves agree to go up to a \$34 base with a ceiling for the Africans of \$37. But that will entail price cuts of two to three dollars by almost everyone."

Yamani: Agreement will be reached

GENEVA, Aug. 17 (A.P.)—Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani said today he expects OPEC will reach agreement on a unified price when ministers from the Organization's 13 member states meet here Wednesday.

Yamani, who chairs OPEC's long-term strategy committee which began two days of meetings here, said, "I think an agreement will be reached."

Sheikh Yamani — whose country produces about 10 million barrels of oil a day, or more than 40 per cent of OPEC's total — did not specify what price agreement he anticipates.

half although they might soon reduce their output—the net effect in the short term would probably be only a small reduction in the weighted average price which is now just above \$34.

That compares with around two dollars in 1973 when OPEC wrested control of the market from Western oil companies.

No more frenzy

In the view of Sheikh Yamani, it is now time to take the fever out of

price "shocks" might provoke a stampede by the West into alternative energy. That would slash the value of the huge Saudi Arabian oil reserves.

The Saudis therefore seek OPEC acceptance of a totally new pricing formula, whereby gradual, quarterly price increases are indexed to inflation and the West's economic performance.

A 1980 draft of the pricing formula is now being revised and Sheikh Yamani is to chair a meet-

Strong dollar hits Laker Airways

LONDON, Aug. 17 (R) — Sir Freddie Laker, the cheap air fares pioneer, said today he was asking international banks for a delay in repaying loans of £130 million (\$234 million) but denied that his airline was in difficulties.

Sir Freddie, who fought governments and major airlines to introduce cheap transatlantic travel, said the cash problem had arisen because of the recent strengthening of the dollar.

He dismissed press reports that said Laker Airways was in financial difficulties as "absolute rubbish."

He said talks had been going on with his bankers since January and he was optimistic they would agree to postpone repayment of the loans, which he used to buy his fleet of F1 DC-10s and three A-300 Airbus.

Sir Freddie said that if he repaid the loans at current rates of exchange his company would make a capital loss of £6 million (about \$11 million) in the current financial year, reducing the company's value by a quarter.

It would mean that Laker Airways, instead of being worth £23

million (\$41 million) would be worth £17 million (\$31 million) and I do not want that to happen," Sir Freddie said.

"Even if I had to repay the loans at the current exchange rate, the airline would not be in financial difficulties because all that would happen is that the six million sterling would come out of reserves," he added.

When the loans were negotiated, the sterling exchange rate was ranging between \$2.10 and \$1.80, but sterling rose strongly last year to above 2.40 and Sir Freddie budgeted for repayments this year at a rate of \$2.25.

The dollar value of sterling has dropped by a quarter over the past few months, and today was just above \$1.80.

Sir Freddie added that he was weathering the storm of the strong dollar better than most airlines and planned no curtailment or expansion of services.

He forecast that transatlantic air fares would soon rise by 10 per cent and said his own cheaper Skytrain fares would have to follow.

Child 'slavery' in Italy

By James Buxton

ROME: Salvatore Cozzolino, aged eight, lost his right forearm in a planing machine at a sawmill in Naples where he had been working for two months. He had to work as his father had ten children to support. After the accident, he went back to school where he was failed on account of "poor handwriting."

That gruesome little story is told

in a new report on child labour in Italy by the Anti-Slavery Society.

The report suggests that more than 1.5 million Italian children, usually between the ages of 12 and 15 but sometimes as young as the unfortunate Salvatore Cozzolino, are earning a pittance working illegally for up to 60 hours a week, often at dangerous and unhealthy occupations.

Italian children between 13 and 15 are legally permitted to work at certain light occupations, though they must stay at school till they are 14. If they work, they should first be checked by a doctor for their fitness to do so and then have regular medical examinations.

Like many Italian laws, however, this one is little enforced and the number of prosecutions for breaking it is tiny. There are too few inspectors and those who do try to investigate cases of child labour usually meet a conspiracy of terrified silence between the child and his family.

Yet the whole subject of child labour in Italy is only controversial in that it contrasts with the claims of the London-based Anti-Slavery Society and other such bodies. The government maintains that only about 100,000 children are illegally employed in a few poor areas and that the problem is diminishing. The Anti-Slavery Society believes the numbers are many times greater and

that the problem is growing.

Child labour is not much debated in Italy. It is an accepted part of life in certain parts of the country, most obviously Naples, and for a certain type of poor Italian family, almost exclusively with origins in the south of the country.

No one knows what the true figures for illegal child employment are, as no comprehensive survey of the issue has ever been attempted. Probably it would be a

hopeless task. The unofficial consensus of most experts however is that at least half a million Italian children work illegally, and the figure may, as this report suggests, be much higher.

The fact that child labour is widespread in southern Italy is hardly surprising, considering that modern industrial development has only come to this backward corner of Europe in the past 35 years.

The Anti-Slavery Society's most disturbing claim is that child labour is actually increasing in the northern cities of Milan, Genoa and Turin and which comprise Italy's industrial power base. The report even implies that much of the recent dynamism of the Italian economy may have been partly built on it.

Fewer children, the report believes, now work in visible jobs in restaurants and bars. More, however, are working in clandestine workshops or are turning out individual products across the kitchen table at home. This is the submerged economy, which may account for as much as 20 per cent of Italy's GNP.

It received a boost at the beginning of the 1970s when various state controls and the stricter enforcement of legislation strongly protecting Italian labour and trade unions cramped the

A large number then went further, subcontracting more and more manufacturing work to one-side workers operating at home in tiny workshops. A chain of cheap production was built up enabling Italy to export many items more competitively in the second half of the seventies.

The Anti-Slavery Society contends that this subcontracting system relies heavily on child labour. Among many examples, it quotes an Italian publication as saying in 1977: "At Lumezzane, in the province of Brescia (near Milan) nearly all children going to school work at home in the afternoon assemble mechanical parts."

In the south, especially in Naples, child labour is more obvious. Many children are employed in glove and shoe factories, large numbers of which are underground or in basements without natural light. In the unventilated atmosphere, children inhale fumes of glue and many contract the often incurable nerve disease, Polyneuritis.

When people talk of Italy being "rushed into underdevelopment," they mean that it has become a modern industrial state while fortifying some of the bad old ways of the past. Child labour exemplifies this phenomenon.

Financial Times news feature

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES		
LONDON, Aug. 19 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.		
One sterling	1.8220/40	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2209/12	Canadian dollar
	2.4960/80	West German marks
	2.7650/7700	Dutch guilders
	2.1680/1710	Swiss francs
	40.70/80	Belgian francs
	5.9800/9900	French francs
	1240.00/1242.00	Italian lire
	230.10/30	Japanese yen
	5.3050/70	Swedish crowns
	6.2050/70	Norwegian crowns
	7.8750/75	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	412.50/413.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET	
LONDON, Aug. 17 (R) — Government bonds ended with gains of about ¼ point, while equities closed narrowly mixed in quick trading, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 0.8 at 573.3.	
Government bonds moved firmer in early thin trading amid light buying interest, and higher trend was encouraged by sterling gains against the dollar, dealers said. The government broker supplied a small amount of the treasury 11½ per cent, 1985 short Tap stock at 91¼, they noted.	
Industrial leaders gave back early gains to close with mixed movement of between 2p to 4p.	
Royal Insurance ended down a net 2p at 411p as profit taking eroded a gain of 8p which followed better than expected half year results. Other insurance ended slightly lower in sympathy, while banks were mixed. Unilever closed with a net 16p gain at 626p ahead of figures tomorrow.	
Other leading industrials had Bowater up a net 7p at 272p, while electricals were up by 2p to 6p. RTZ gave back 17p of recent speculated gains at 607p.	
Gold shares ended mixed as the bullion price firmed back to the \$410 level.	

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Against payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 300. The latest date for bid submission to TCC Headquarters in Amman is 14:00 hours on Sunday 15 November 1981.

Tender documents include:

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Volume III: Technical Specifications for Outside Plant Facilities (Parts 1 & 2) and "Drawings for Outside Plant."
Volume IV: Technical Specifications for Transmission System (Parts 1, 2 and 3)

NOTE: As for the eligible source countries, reference may be made to the Secretary of Tender Committee. A Copy of the List of Eligible Source Countries can be seen on the Notice Board at TCC Headquarters also.

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WORLD

As one Polish march threat is defused, another appears

WARSAW, Aug. 17 (R) — Poland looked headed for further confrontation today as printers said they would hold a two-day strike this week which could silence the official media.

The printers' decision came one day after confrontation was averted when a planned march on Warsaw, to protest against the detention of political prisoners, was called off.

The march, due to begin today, was cancelled following appeals from the independent union Solidarity and the powerful Catholic Church.

The protest march would have demanded the release of four anti-communist nationalists,

whose subversion trial resumed today.

The four members of the self-styled Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN) first went on trial on June 15 accused of plotting to overthrow the Polish communist system.

They were released on bail later in the month but three of them, including leader Leszek Moczulski, were rearrested on the orders of the supreme court.

The national solidarity organ-

isation of printers said they would strike on Wednesday and Thursday to protest against government media attacks on the independent union and to push demands for more access to the press.

The strike was first proposed by Solidarity's national leadership at a meeting last week in which the union appealed for an end to protest strikes and marches over food shortages.

Serious challenge

A printers' strike, which could silence the official press, would pose a serious challenge to the Communist Party. The press is regarded as a major propaganda

Bani-Sadr plans to live in France

PARIS, Aug. 17 (R) — Deposed Iranian president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr said today he intended to live in exile in France and denied foreign press reports he planned to settle in Egypt.

In an interview with the French newspaper France-Soir, he said reports that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat had offered him asylum were "false and deliberately circulated by the official Iranian news agency Pars."

He said: "this information is a lie. I have not contacted President Sadat, and he has not contacted me."

Mr. Bani Sadr, who fled Iran for France in an Iranian air force plane at the end of July, said: "I have no plans to leave France at present ... for the time being at least, I am staying here."

France granted asylum to the deposed president on condition he engaged in no political activity. He was prevented from giving interviews to the press pending settlement of a crisis between the French and Iranian authorities over the departure of French citizens from Iran.

The ex-president said the hijacking of a French-built Iranian

U.S. Navy to test Qadhafi

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (R) — The Reagan administration has ordered the U.S. Sixth Fleet to conduct manoeuvres off the coast of Libya this week to test the reaction of Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, Newsweek magazine has said.

Asked to comment on the Newsweek report, a Pentagon spokesman said: "The U.S. Navy conducts exercises in the Mediterranean on a routine basis. This is such a routine exercise."

Newsweek said the navy had warned seamen and pilots in the fleet that 3,200 square miles of the Gulf would be included in the exercise's firing range.

It added: "Washington officials are also eager to see how Qadhafi will react to what they insist is a coincidence: Egyptian troops will conduct manoeuvres along the Libyan border at the same time."

navy missile-firing boat by an anti-government Iranian exile group in the Mediterranean last week was meaningless.

"The authors of this operation have no popular base at home. They hijacked the boat to show

Events to be held across U.S. to mark imprisoned Palestinian's anniversary

On Aug. 21, 1981 events will be held in 21 cities across the U.S., marking the second anniversary of the imprisonment of Ziad Abu Ein.

Ziad Abu Ein is a 21-year-old Palestinian who has been held in Chicago's Metropolitan Correction Centre fighting efforts to extradite him to Israel to stand trial for a crime he did not commit.

The American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC), which has organised the summer campaign for Ziad Abu Ein, has planned major rallies, demonstrations, and solidarity events in Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco and 18 other U.S. cities. Among the speakers scheduled to appear at the events are: Ramsey Clark (Ziad's Attorney), David Dellinger, Rev. Ben Chavis, and Reverends Daniel and Philip Berrigan.

In addition to the rallies, the Anti-Discrimination Committee has organised a national petition drive and an information campaign on the case. ADC Director James Zogby said:

"Arab-Americans and tens of thousands of other Americans are joining to protest Ziad's continued imprisonment because we see him as the victim of the State Department's efforts to manipulate the courts to serve political ends."

The purpose of Ziad Day (Aug. 21, 1981) and ADC's entire summer campaign is to make clear our concern that if Ziad's rights are so abused, then the rights of all Americans will be in jeopardy.

Following is the text of a "background summary" on the case issued by ADC:

One of the first cases adopted by the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) was that of Ziad Abu Ein.

the world they exist and pretend they are active and strong. But I do not think they are strong ... a few extreme right-wing groups do support them. But they have no base whatsoever, not even in the Iranian armed forces."

As a result of unprecedented State Department pressure, the magistrate hearing Ziad's case initially ruled that he be extradited, even though the only evidence against Ziad is a "confession" by a third party, which has since been recanted twice.

At the first press conference called by ADC in May of 1980, Jim Abourezk announced our intention to support the defense of Ziad Abu Ein, since we believe that he is not receiving the justice due him under the U.S. constitution.

It is the intention of the State Department to use the case of Ziad Abu Ein to establish a precedent in the courts that will significantly alter extradition law. In doing so, they are displaying clear prejudice toward Ziad and total disregard for his rights.

At present the case is before the Supreme Court. On July 8, 1981, Ramsey Clark, Ziad Abu Ein's Attorney of Record submitted a Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the Court. In October the Court will decide on the Petition.

The final determination, as to whether or not Ziad will be extradited, however, will be made by the Secretary of State, Alexander Haig.

For Further Information Contact: American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee 1611 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20009 (202) 797-7662

ISLAMABAD, Aug. 17 (R) — Police have arrested a leftist student leader who was among 54 dissidents released from prison and flown to Damascus in March to meet the demands of the hijackers of a Pakistani airliner, the Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) has reported.

The agency said Mohammad Asif Butt, who belonged to the left-wing National Students Federation, was arrested at Bahawalpur city in Punjab province after entering Pakistan secretly.

The agency said yesterday Mr. Butt came to Pakistan after training in Afghanistan at the camp of the "Al Zulfikar" underground organisation which claimed responsibility for the March hijacking.

The 54 dissidents, most of whom belonged to the banned Pakistan People's Party of executed former prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, were

exchanged in Damascus for more than 100 hostages aboard the hijacked plane. Several of the dissidents were later reported to have gone to Kabul.

Another Irish Republican guerrilla today joined the hunger strike in the Maze jail outside Belfast in which nine men have already starved to death.

Jackie McMullan, 25, an Irish Republican Army (IRA) member serving life imprisonment for attempting to kill police officers, refused breakfast this morning, British officials said.

He joins six guerrillas carrying on the death fasts begun by IRA man Bobby Sands on March 1 Mr. Sands was the first of nine hunger strikers seeking prison reforms who have died since the beginning of May.

Britain today did not respond to accusations by Irish Republic Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was inflexible over the hunger strikes, which had

Portuguese controllers begin boycott LISBON, Aug. 17 (R) — Portuguese air traffic controllers imposed a 48-hour boycott on flights to and from the U.S. today as a show of solidarity with striking colleagues in the U.S.

A spokesman for the controllers said their action was unlikely to disrupt transatlantic air traffic seriously. But he told Reuters that Washington had asked the Portuguese government to intervene to normalise the situation.

A U.S. embassy spokesman in Lisbon would not confirm that such a request had been made. But he said Washington was keeping in close touch with the Portuguese, as with other European governments which had special responsibility for transatlantic air traffic.

The azores corridor usually carries three or four flights an hour, but the U.S. federal aviation authority (FAA) has opened three new routes further north to compensate for the Portuguese shutdown.

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Another IRA man joins fast

Irish premier raps Britain's firm stand

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increased anti-British feeling in Ireland.

But Northern Ireland Junior Minister Michael Alison rejected comments by the Irish Catholic Primate, Cardinal Tomas O'Fiaich, that Northern Ireland was low on Mrs. Thatcher's list of priorities.

Mr. Alison said Mrs. Thatcher was "very preoccupied" with the province.

By election

Dr. FitzGerald, who appeared on television in Dublin yesterday, criticised Britain for holding a by-election this month to elect a successor to Bobby Sands.

The timing was "singularly unhelpful... from the point of view of moderate forces in Northern Ireland," he said.

The contest will be a straight fight between Sands' election agent and supporter of the union between Northern Ireland and Britain.

The Irish leader appealed to British politicians to repeat in public what he said was their private admission that Britain would eventually quit the North and leave it to the Republic.

Soviet woman demands asylum in Portugal LISBON, Aug. 17 (R) — A 26-year-old Soviet woman asked for political asylum in Portugal during a stopover on a flight from Havana to Moscow, police sources have said.

They said Anna Mikhalovna Yatzuz left an Aeroflot flight and went to the airport police yesterday.

They would not confirm press reports that she was a secretary in a Soviet nuclear research institute who went to Havana two months ago to join her Cuban husband but had her residence permit withdrawn by Cuban authorities.

Several Cuban defectors have used the Lisbon airport stopover as an escape route. The Portuguese government last February expelled the local aeroflot manager after a would-be Cuban defector was dragged back to his Soviet plane.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Taiwanese defector's F-5f on display

PEKING, Aug. 17 (R) — The U.S.-designed F-5f military jet piloted to China by a Taiwanese defector nine days ago has gone on public display, the New China News Agency said today. It said more than 2,000 soldiers and civilians had examined the jet, which is more advanced than any aircraft in the Chinese air force, at a military airfield in Fuzhou, capital of Fujian province opposite Taiwan. So far no foreigners are reported to have seen the needle-nosed, twin-engine plane. The agency quoted a technician as saying: "We have made an overall check of the fighter. All its equipment and instruments are in good condition." The defector, Maj. Peter Huang Zhicheng, was rewarded with 650,000 yuan (\$370,000) for flying to China in the F-5f, a training and reconnaissance version of the F-5 fighter.

India reveals heavy flood damage

NEW DELHI, Aug. 17 (R) — The Indian parliament was told today that 442 people had been killed and an estimated two-billion rupees (\$250 million) damage caused to crops and property by recent floods and monsoon rains. In the northern Uttar Pradesh state alone 179 people had been killed and 241 people were reported missing in the western state of Rajasthan. Agriculture Minister R.V. Swaminathan said. Crops over an area of 1.2 million hectares (almost three million acres) were damaged and more than 16 million people in 10 states were affected by floods. Nearly 200,000 houses were also damaged, he said.

ETA's effectiveness impaired this year

MADRID, Aug. 17 (R) — A Spanish official has said that Spain was isolating the Basque separatist guerrilla group ETA and was in the process of wiping out "terrorist" activity. Under-Secretary of the Interior Juan Jose Izarra told the newspaper Mediterraneo: "The terrorism situation in Spain is hopeful ... especially with regard to ETA. Interior Ministry figures this month showed that killings by guerrillas were cut by almost half in the first six months of this year, falling to 30 from 57 last year. Increased police efficiency and divisions within ETA are believed to be the main causes.

Moscow schools to start sex education

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (R) — Sex education lessons will be taught in Moscow schools for the first time next month under a pilot scheme aimed at breaking down traditional resistance to the subject in the Soviet Union. The youth newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda has said that two courses would be introduced in most schools at the start of the new academic year. Fourteen-year-olds would be instructed on the basic biology of sexual relations and childbirth and 15 to 16-year-olds would hear lectures on the moral and psychological aspects of partnerships and marriage, including warnings about "the harmful effects of early sexual intercourse," the daily said. It quoted one of the organisers, Antonina Khripkova, as saying that sex instruction was long overdue in Soviet schools and complaining that ignorance of the subject often resulted in unwanted pregnancies. The Baltic republics are the only part of the Soviet Union where sex education is a part of the school curriculum. Komsomolskaya Pravda said the course would be used as a model for schools throughout the country.

W.German boy climbs Berlin Wall

WEST BERLIN, Aug. 17 (R) — A 14-year-old boy was arrested by East German border guards Saturday night after climbing atop the Berlin Wall for a prank, then jumping down on the other side to recover a packet of cigarettes which he dropped in East German territory, West Berlin police said today.

Eye infection affects 20 million Indians

NEW DELHI, Aug. 17 (R) — Nearly 20 million people across India have been affected by a viral eye infection which has assumed epidemic proportion, the Press Trust of India (PTI) has reported. The news agency, which conducted a nationwide survey, said although viral conjunctivitis had reached its peak in July, it was still raging. It began spreading last June. In the northern state of Haryana every fifth person had caught the infection while in the northeastern state of Assam nearly 70 per cent of the population was affected. About half a million people were infected in Bombay. Viral conjunctivitis caused swelling, watering and irritation in the eyes and doctors say there are no effective medicines to combat it. In extreme cases it can also impair vision.

South Africa: hawks vs. doves in a perpetual tug of war

By David Reid

JOHANNESBURG — "Seeking peace, preparing for war." "Uneasy truce... no blood spilled." "Peace in our time — or so they say." These typical recent headlines in South African newspapers, whether English or Afrikaans, read oddly to the outsider for they refer not to any military threat on the country's borders but to the continuing squabble inside the ruling National Party (NP) on how best to shape the country's future.

One would scarcely imagine from the columns of print devoted to internal party problems that the hitherto monolithic NP, absolute white rulers since 1948, emerged only two months ago from its seventh general election with a massive 131 seats in a house assembly of 165. Although Prime Minister P.W. Botha, 65, did lose thousands of votes to right and left, he cannot be blamed for considering he had a hefty mandate for social change.

Yet the prophets of doom are already predicting trouble and splits ahead when the new parliament meets in Cape Town to press on with the prime minister's cautious moves towards constitutional and other changes and a better deal for the country's voteless blacks, coloureds (mixed race) and Asians.

At present, only the 4.5 million whites take part in the parliamentary election process. The 2.5 million coloureds, 20 million blacks and 800,000 Asians do not have the vote.

But two years ago Mr. Botha made a remarkable statement. Mr. Botha, who had served 12 years as defence minister and had not been renowned for his "verligte" (enlightened) views, made a major speech urging South Africans to "adapt or die".

It was in this way the domestic equivalent of the 1960 keynote speech by then British prime minister Harold MacMillan on the "winds of change" sweeping across Africa.

The MacMillan speech in Cape Town was followed, among other

things, in subsequent years by the collapse of the Belgian Congo and of the Portuguese African empire. This opened the way to Marxist-led rule in Angola and Mozambique and hastened independence for South Africa's northern neighbour and once close ally Rhodesia — now black-ruled Zimbabwe.

In its increasing isolation, while proping economically despite sanctions threats, white-ruled South Africa has come under increasing pressure to solve what has been called the last colonial issue in Africa — achievement of an internationally-acceptable independence settlement in the former German colony of South West Africa (Namibia), overrun by South African forces in World War I.

In the past years South Africa has resisted all international moves to wrest control of the potentially rich territory from its grasp.

The United States, under the new administration of President Reagan, has been trying to break the log-jam following the collapse of the United Nations-convened conference in Geneva in January at which South Africa and the SWA/Namibian internal parties balked at implementing a U.N.-hacked plan because of deep suspicions about U.N. neutrality.

The U.N. assembly regards the black nationalist South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), which has been fighting South African rule for 15 years, as sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people — who number one million and are split into 11 ethnic groups, including 100,000 whites.

Whether any significant progress on SWA/Namibia will emerge before parliament assemblies is not yet known, but members of the Western contact group headed by the U.S. are busily sounding out black African opinion on a possible compromise.

What is clear is that the persistent clash in the National Party ranks between liberals like Mr. Botha and die-hard conservative like Andries Treurnicht, minister of state administration, are not going to make it any easier for the prime minister to have his way on reforms.

The latest row was over labour and union policy — one area in which the National Party government has gone furthest in its search for a better deal for non-white workers and training them to the new skills needed for the country's continued prosperity.

Dr. Treurnicht, leader of the powerful Transvaal wing of the nationalists, feels the whites are losing out in the proposed new deal a viewpoint angrily contested by the minister responsible, Fanie

Botha, minister for manpower utilisation.

The bitter quarrel between the two cabinet ministers was eventually patched up, but many nationalists feel Dr. Treurnicht emerged the winner and has strengthened his hold on the hard-liners.

Other controversial new projects now in the pipeline include changes in laws controlling the flow of blacks into white areas, relaxations on the ban on mixed marriages, the opening of city centres and sporting amenities to all races, and the creation of mixed

residential areas in Cape Town and Johannesburg.

There are also likely to be verligte calls for a "new dispensation" including voting rights, for coloured and Asians. Blacks are set specifically excluded from a 60-member advisory president's council set up last year to prepare constitutional proposals.

Reuter

South African helicopters patrol the coast off Cape Town. As South Africa's ruling National Party (N.P.) faces increasing squabbles within its ranks on how best to rule the country, its beefed-up

armed forces are a reminder that right now it will tolerate questions, if any, on its heels of Apartheid.